

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2.

Tucson, A. T., Saturday, May 1, 1869.

No. 13

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN
Weekly Journal, devoted to the
interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

Copy, one year.....\$7.00
Copy, six months.....\$4.00
Copy for three months.....2.00
Single numbers, each.....25
Subscriptions must be paid in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion
and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

L. E. PLATT......**J. E. McCaffrey**
PLATT & McCaffrey.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

H. H. LORD......**W. W. WILLIAMS**
LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York
fresh and
CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,
offering the same very cheap for cash.
Look at our goods and prices.
Jan. 1, '69.

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4:67 tf

WHEAT'S SALOON.

The undersigned having leased the above Saloon, is prepared to furnish his friends and the public with a general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
AUGUSTUS BRICHTA.
Jan 30, 1869.

PIONEER BUTCHER SHOP.
GEORGE F. FOSTER.
at the OLD STAND on Main Street,
TUCSON, A. T.

IS ready to supply all customers in his line with as good beef and at as low rates as can be done elsewhere
Jan. 1st 1869.

PIONEER BREWERY.
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
March 14, 1869-11-tf.

CAMP GRANT STORE!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they have just opened a new stock of goods consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.
and are prepared to sell on the "live and let live" principle.
Would also announce to those persons desirous to settle upon the Lower San Pedro, that they are proprietors of a large Asegua and will allow water to be taken from it by actual settlers free of charge
ISRAEL & COX.
Camp Grant, A. T., Oct. 2d 1868. tf

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,
PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.
Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.
SWEENEY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

THOMAS M. YERKES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT
Tubac, A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable, and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.
Jan 1st 1869. tf

INSPIRATION.

[Written for the Examiner by A. C. R.]

The poet lights his mystic lamp,
At this Promethean flame,
And, on the magic page of song
He leaves a deathless name,
It fires a Raphael's burning soul,
And lights his beaming eye,
And lo! the speaking canvass glows,
With things that never die.
Beneath the sculptor's hand, it bids
The snowy marble tell
Of some ethereal land of love,
Where forms of beauty dwell;
By it, the sage's lofty mind
Scans the wide field of space,
And of the far off, rolling world,
Finds the appointed place.
It falls upon the tuneful lyre,
And wakes the orphic string
Which breathes the trembling notes of love
In which the angels sing.
'Tis this that gives to man on earth
His joys, his hopes, his fears,
That lights his face with beaming smiles,
And melts his soul to tears.—
'Tis this that fills his yearning soul
With glowing thoughts sublime,
Of some far brighter land than this,
Beyond the mists of time.

Terrible Tragedy—A Man Shoots His wife Her Paramour, and Kills Himself.

A telegram to the Sacramento Record, dated San Francisco, April the 4th, says:

A terrible affray occurred about 2 o'clock today, on the southeast corner of Market and Second streets. John D. Derrick, a ship carpenter, of Vallejo, married about six months ago the stewardess of the Orizaba, but she left him soon after and came to this city, where she has led a life of ill fame. Derrick frequently tried to get her back to him, but she refused all intercourse. Some weeks ago he broke into her house, on Mission street, to get her away, and was arrested for burglary but was discharged on examination. His trouble concerning her appears to have driven him crazy. This afternoon he went to her room, corner Second and Market, and found her in company with Frank Edwards, a waiter in a restaurant on Second street. She introduced him to Edwards, and they exchanged a few common place remarks. Mrs. Derrick said she was going out, and prepared to put on her cloak and bonnet. Derrick wanted to go with her; she refused his company and said she wanted no more to do with him. He then drew a four barreled Remington pistol and fired at Edwards, shooting him back of the head. Edwards fell to the floor. Derrick then shot his wife on the left side of the head, near the temple, and also through the left arm below the elbow. Then he put the pistol to his own head and lodged a bullet in his brain behind the right ear. His brains protruded from the wound and he died at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock. Edwards is not dangerously wounded. The ball cut a deep scalp wound and caused profuse bleeding, but not serious. Mrs. Derrick's wound is not necessarily fatal. With good attention, unless mortification sets in, she will recover. Upon searching Derrick's pocket it was found the act was deliberate, having had it in contemplation some weeks. Letters were found, written at various times, announcing suicidal intentions on account of his wife's infidelity. He made a written request that the city would take charge and educate his children and requests his friends to bury him beside his first wife, and requests that under no circumstances shall his second wife be buried near—declaring her to be the cause of his death. It appears that he mistook Edwards for a man named Mitchell, whom he accuses of being his wife's paramour. To Chas. Morgan, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, he writes: "When you receive this I shall be non est. I wish to inform you that you may be the instrument of exposing my wife. Charley, she is a terrible bad woman—artful, low cunning, and won the sympathy of many by her plausible and tricky tales. Beware of her. Caution all others to do the same. She is bad—trust her not. She now contemplates going stewardess on the Idaho, for Honolulu. God bless you. Good bye. Yours, most respectfully, J. D. Derrick." The tragedy created great excitement and crowds gathered in the vicinity all the afternoon, discussing the details.

History of the Pacific Railroad.

The first railway to the Pacific will be finished in June of this year, and the grand opening will be on the 4th of July. It is twenty-three years since this road was broached by Asa Whitney, and it has had the support of statesmen of all parties. Thomas H. Benton was its earliest friend; the explorations of his son-in-law, Captain J. C. Fremont, threw light upon the physical geography of the unexplored region, and prepared the way for surveys under Franklin Pierce. Jefferson Davis was the Secretary of War under that administration; and under his auspices the best talent of the army was enlisted in the survey of the Rocky Mountains. Except the northern route, the explorations were all in charge of officers of the U. S. Topographical engineers.

The first was led by Governor Isaac I. Stephens, formerly of the regulars, killed at the second battle of Bull Run in 1862. His lines were the 47th and 49th north latitude. His corps consisted of four parties, one under himself, another under George B. McClellan; another under Lieut. Donaldson, U. S. A., and another under Lieut. Sexton.

The second expedition, under Captain Gunnison, U. S. A., started from Westport Mo., and followed the valleys of the Kansas and Arkansas rivers to the Rocky Mountains, between the Sangre del Christo (now a part of Colorado) and the Sevier lake. A portion of the party, including the brilliant Gunnison himself, were massacred by Indians.

The command devolved upon Lieut. Beckwith, who proceeded to Salt Lake City whence he extended his work along the 41st parallel, crossing the Sierra Nevada near Fort Reading, and thence following the valley of the Sacramento to San Francisco. This is the route substantially, by the great trunk road to be opened.

The third expedition by Captain Whipple, U. S. A., was on the line of the 35th parallel.

The fourth, under Lieut. Williamson, U. S. A. fitted out at San Francisco, passed up the San Joaquin and Tulare valleys, explored several passes and portions of the Mojave and Colorado rivers.

The fifth, over the western half of the 32d parallel, and commanded by Lieut. Parke, detached for the purpose from Lieut. Williamson's party.

The sixth party started from El Paso, Captain John Pope, and is in the proposed Southern road, in which John C. Fremont is one of the projectors.

In 1854 Congress made appropriations, and Jefferson Davis sent forward three additional parties—one under Lieut. Parke, who surveyed the whole country between San Francisco and Los Angeles, on the 34th parallel part of the present Southern route; another under Lieut. Williamson and Abbott, who explored the Sierras and the Cascade mountains, between San Francisco and the Columbia river. This survey is of great use to the Northern project by way of Superior City Wisconsin; and still another under John Pope, who made valuable experiments in artesian well boring, to determine whether a sufficient supply of water could be obtained.

These investigations showed rare sagacity, and the results are embodied in four large volumes with handsome illustrations, Maps, profiles etc., showing the climate, productions, animals and soil of the vast region of the Rocky Mountains, of standard value in the prosecution of this wonderful enterprise.

Jefferson Davis looked to the completion of the Southern line, say from New Orleans to San Diego, on the Pacific, first; subsequent experience has shown that the line could have been built more rapidly and cheaply than the other.

The Union Pacific Railroad was not definitely located, nor the company incorporated, till July first 1862, and acts amendatory to it were passed July 2d, 1864, March 3d, 1865, and July 3d, 1866. By the act, the right of way to the extent of 20 feet in width on each

side of the railroad was granted to the company and, also, every alternate section of public land to the amount of five alternate sections per mile, except mineral lands.

It is also provided for issuing 30 year government bonds to the amount of \$10,000 per mile, for every section of 40 miles completed, to the company—such bonds constituting a first mortgage on the railroad. Under this act and its amendment the road was commenced from both termini in the gloomiest period of the war, and vigorously prosecuted. On the 1st of January, 1867, there were completed about 305 miles of the eastern division, extending within 100 miles of Denver, Col.; and it was progressing at the rate of from one to two miles per day. Of the western division, 156 miles east from Sacramento to the State line, was to be finished by July 1st, 1867, and to Salt Lake, 675 miles from Sacramento, by 1869.

A Daring Outrage.

The New York Herald of March 23d has the following:

Between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday night, one of the Jersey City and Hoboken horse cars was turning around the corner leading from the swamp at the corner of North Seventh and Provost Streets when a rough looking fellow jumped into the car and sat beside a young woman. He addressed some conversation to her which was not heard by the conductor, but the woman turned away from him with a look of contempt. He then seized and dragged her to the platform, when the conductor, a young German, who has been lately put on the cars, caught hold of him and attempted to stop him, but he was hurled over the dash board and had his face severely cut. The young woman screamed for help but the ruffian soon hurried her out of sight. There was only another passenger in the car, a full grown man, who was cowardly enough to sit still and permit this act of villainy. The driver was about to interpose when he saw a revolver peeping out of the scoundrel's pocket, and this was a damper on him. Nothing further has been heard from the villain or his victim. The locality where this occurred is infested by villains whose presence renders it hazardous for people to travel there at night. Only a few nights previously a young man was approached by two mysterious looking fellows at the same corner, when he drew a revolver and they retired without exchanging a word or approaching nearer.

Late Eastern News.

Washington, April 8—In the senate Sumner offered a joint resolution to rescind the resolution to adjourn Saturday and spoke opposing speedy adjournment, desiring to finish the work of reconstruction, to act on the Pacific railroad difficulties, New York, election frauds, &c. Conkling said Sumner was always opposed to adjournment. He did not believe he and Johnson were confederates, but these two eminent persons during the Johnson administration had been conspirators to keep congress perpetually in session. Sherman and Howard opposed Sumner's resolution, preferring to leave Virginia, Texas and Mississippi under military government till the next session, when congress could more properly consider their cases. Trumbull favored adjournment and advocated a resolution to submit the constitution of those States to the people thereof, which could still be done before Saturday. The senate refused to rescind the adjournment resolution.

The senate then laid on the table the house bill to submit constitutions to the people of Virginia and Mississippi.

Fessenden from the conference committee reported the Indian appropriation bill agreed to in committee.

Specials say that the United States Supreme court will render the last decision of the term on Monday. No decision will be made on any legal tender case this term.

A meeting was held last night at the house of Senator Pomeroy, when a branch of the Cuban Junta was organized, with Mrs. Senator Pomeroy as president, and Mrs. Senator Harlan, Grace Greenwood and several other distinguished ladies as officers.

There will be sharp opposition to the confirmation of Ashley as Governor of Montana. The appropriation for the purchase of clothing etc., for the California Indians is fixed at \$600,000.